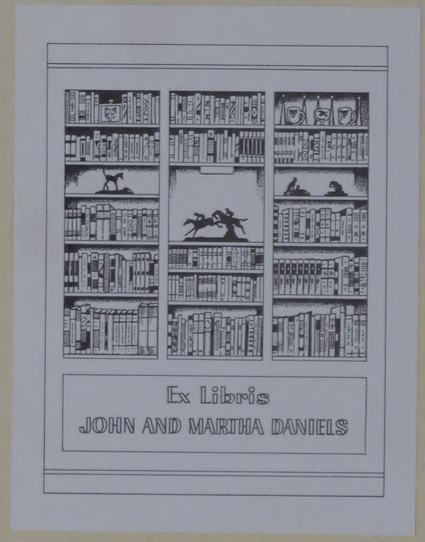
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THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, PRICE £2. 2s.

A TREATISE

ON

THE UTILITY AND ADVANTAGES

OF

FENCING;

WITH THE

Opinions of the most eminent Authors and Medical Practitioners,

ON THE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES DERIVED FROM A KNOWLEDGE OF THE ART,

AS

A MEANS OF SELF DEFENCE AND A PROMOTER OF HEALTH.

ILLUSTRATED BY

FORTY-SEVEN ENGRAVINGS:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

A DISSERTATION ON THE USE OF THE BROAD SWORD,

(WITH SIX DESCRIPTIVE PLATES;

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE Mr. ANGELO,

AND

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF CHEVALIER St. GEORGE,

WITH HIS PORTRAIT.

The Drawings, from which the Plates were engraved, were presented by my Father to The King, on His Majesty expressing a wish to possess them; but the Plates having been preserved by me, I considered it a matter of importance to the rising generation, to republish them, (and that at an expense infinitely less than what such works are at this time charged; for the Engraving of the plates alone, would have cost me £1000. there being no less than *fifty four Engravings*.) The price of the work is little more than what indemnifies me for the bare charge of printing; my sole object being to convince the Nobility and Gentry of the Utility of Fencing; and the important Extracts and Medical Testimonials given, point out the salutary influence it has upon the human Frame, when scientifically directed. Having taught the Fathers and Sons of most Persons of distinguished Rank of the present Age, I considered it my duty to apprise them of my intention of publishing the above Treatise; and it is with heartfelt pride I subjoin the following List of Subscribers, most of whom I have had the honour of instructing. It is intended to confine the remaining few copies solely to Subscribers, which, as soon as they are disposed of, a correct List of the Subscribers will be printed, to bind up with the work.

H. A.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY Mr. ANGELO, BOLTON ROW, PICCADILLY, AND AT HIS FENCING ACADEMY OLD BOND STREET.

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M.DCCC.XVII.

1817

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That gracefulness of deportment is obtained, and health and longevity are promoted by this salutary exercise, may be further known, by a perusal of Sir John Sinclair's Work on Health and Longevity, in which this noble Art is highly commended as establishing those Desiderata to mankind. It may not be deemed improper to observe, that in respect to myself, altho' early in life I was by no means of a robust frame, yet from being required to adopt this exercise at ten years of age, it has unquestionably led to the enjoyment of uninterrupted good health, which continues to the present time, and with as much power of pursuing my profession as at any period of my life.

To an extract of the letter which I wrote to Sir John Sinclair, and which he has done me the honor to insert in his excellent treatise on the advantages of exercise to promote health, I have added the following testimonials, from distinguished characters of the Medical profession, with a variety of quotations from different writers who have made these observations, on the utility of fencing. I trust it will have that influence, not only to recommend it as a science, absolutely necessary for the health, and person, but especially for youth at an early age.

I have taught the sons of some of the first medical men in this kingdom, who have strongly recommended the exercise—several ladies have received lessons in Fencing from me—three daughters of a noble Duke—the daughters of the late Sir George Rumbold—also many actresses of the London Theatres, particularly two who excelled in the character of Sir Harry

Wildair; namely, the late Mrs. Crawford (formerly Mrs. Barry) and Mrs. Goodall. The military exercise has been deemed proper to be taught to ladies, and may certainly in some particulars be useful in improving their personal deportment; but fencing has all the advantages of that exercise, together with conferring more ease and grace, and is much better adapted to their delicate frame, particularly the graces of the Salute.

In France, fencing forms part of the education of the noblesse. Many noblemen and gentlemen have been my scholars from their youth to the present day, and keep up their Fencing at my Academy; and a nobleman (my best scholar) who has practised these forty years, attends constantly twice a week during his stay in town.

Sir John Sinclair, in his "Code of Health and Longevity, or Athletic Exercises" (Page 163, *No. 6, vol. 2,) speaking of Fencing, gives the following Extract of a Letter from Mr. Angelo of Bolton Row, May Fair; dated London, October* 19, 1806.

"FLATTERED as I am by the favor of your letter, I can only regret the observations I have to make, have so small a claim to your attention. I shall however be happy, if any thing I offer shall in the smallest degree contribute towards the elucidation of any part of so important a subject as that of athletic exercises. It appears to me that the effect of the art of Fencing, upon the human frame, has not been considered in the view which it deserves; the result of the other athletic exercises, respecting which you have made such extensive enquiries, have their respective advantages of adding strength to the body; but the question is, how far will these, in their operations, tend to the promotion of health and longevity. Let us examine this point, both by analogy and induction; it is to be found, that although all exercises strengthen the body and promote health, yet there are some more extensive in their effects than others. On the one-hand, the large muscular arms of the blacksmith; the broad shoulders and thin legs of the drayman and waterman; the muscular legs of a chairman; the arms and shoulders of pugilists, &c. have been remarked by every one. On the other hand, the feeble state of the muscular powers of mechanics; the contracted state of their chests, and, in the great manufacturing towns the short duration of their lives, have not escaped observation. Now all those, who from their several occupations, have an increase of muscular strength, no doubt will derive the increase in proportion as those muscles have been exercised; let us therefore consider the operation of the muscular system in Fencing, with respect to its position, motion, and the result of such position and motion on animal economy.

First.—The positions of the body in Fencing have for their object erectness, firmness, and balance; therefore the chest, neck and shoulders are placed in positions the most beneficial to health.

Second.—The various motions of the arms and limbs, while the body still maintains its erect position, not only confirms such positions, but by continual exertion of the muscles necessary to their respective motions, and more especially those of the thorax, they not only acquire vigorous strength and tone, but in young people the bones of the thorax become in consequence more enlarged.

As long therefore, as the important functions of the thorax, viscera, &c. can be assisted by means of muscular exertion, so long must Fencing maintain its pre-eminence with respect to its advantageous effects on the human frame, and consequently on longevity. If it be granted that large populous towns tend to decrease longevity, in proportion to their increase, there will be less opportunity of invigorating the body by muscular exercise then, the more the beneficial effects of Fencing are made known, the more it will tend to counteract those pernicious effects of decreasing longevity.

I have only to add in confirmation in part of what I have advanced, that the professors of the art on the Continent, are remarkable for long life.* My father attained the age of eighty-six, and continued erect, and to practice this art till within three weeks of his death, Mons. Mollard, who still teaches at Woolwich, I have every reason to believe, is near eighty. Fencing has been productive of the most salutary effects on consumptive habits, many instances of which have fallen under my own observation, among others, the son of Mr. Heath, the celebrated engraver, had a consumptive tendency and occasionally felt a pain in his chest, so as to prevent free respiration, I advised his father to send him to me, he tried the effect of Fencing for three months and has ever since enjoyed his health. I can also mention another instance of the advantage derived from the exercise, the grandson of a noble Duke who was last year a scholar of mine at Harrow School, had his right arm very much

* I might plead age and sickness by which my strength and faculties are impaired, and indeed it cannot be expected that I who am now in the eighty-second year of my age, should write as an experienced philosopher, an eloquent orator, or a profound critick; besides, I must own I am in some haste lest death should summons me hence, before I communicate this to the publick. If he forbears a little longer, I intend to present the world with a longer work, upon the same subject adapted to the mechanical system of the body; wherein I shall exhibit, after the manner of Salvator Fabris, all the several postures that the human body is capable of putting itself into, to defend or attack, with their particular parries, not only for the small sword but the whole science of defence in general.

Vide *Mons. Valdin's Treatise on Fencing.*

ON THE USE AND ADVANTAGES
OF
FENCING.

HAVING published some years ago under the auspices and with the permission of my Father, a small edition of his Treatise on the Art of Fencing; and as, from following the same profession in which my father so highly distinguished himself, I might be permitted to speak to the principles laid down in his book; yet, as his son, my testimony might be called in question, I shall therefore, instead of my own, deliver the opinion of that learned body of men, the compilers of the French Encyclopædia, whose judgment in matters of arts and sciences, cannot be suspected of adulation or partiality.

Under the article Escrime (Fencing) they speak of my father's Treatise in these words "this article is entirely taken out of a Treatise on the Art of Fencing published in London by Mr. Angelo: we are indebted to him both for discourses and plates. Had we known of any work more perfect in its kind, we should have made use of it."

In offering to the publick, the present edition of the plates on Fencing, the letter-press which accompanied that work is omitted. It may be proper to explain the cause of that omission. After great experience in the profession of a teacher of Fencing, which I studied for two years at Paris, and since pursued for above forty years, I am led to the full conviction, that the art is not to be learned by printed instructions, however familiarly such instructions may be conveyed. The plates are principally useful as delineations of elegant attitudes, by which those who have made some proficiency in the science, may preserve the remembrance of the personal instruction which they have received.*

* I however take leave to inform the reader, that my father did not intend to bring me up to his profession, but designed me for some other, for which purpose I was sent to Eton College, where I remained eight years; and notwithstanding the offer of Lord Pembroke, (who was my god-father) of a commission in his regiment of Dragoons, I resolved to follow my father's pursuit, particularly as I was then married, and he being so well established, it held out great advantages to me; and the determination which I made, I have every reason to be satisfied with, from the great patronage I have since experienced, as having taught the fathers, and also the sons of the principal noblemen of the present period.

An idea has been entertained by many, in regard to Fencing, that it is chiefly, if not exclusively required by persons in a military department; but it may be proper to to remark, that on the Continent, it has always formed a part of the system of education of every gentleman. Others have imagined that a thorough knowledge of this elegant science might lead persons into contentions; but it is to be considered, that the exercise of the sword in settling personal disputes, has, in this country at least, long been superseded by the use of fire-arms; yet in many parts of the Continent, at this time it is absolutely requisite, on a principle of self-defence, as some *recent* events have proved.

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To an extract of the letter which I wrote to Sir John Sinclair, and which he has done me the honor to insert in his excellent treatise on the advantages of exercise to promote health, I have added the following testimonials, from distinguished characters of the Medical profession, with a variety of quotations from different writers who have made these observations, on the utility of fencing. I trust it will have that influence, not only to recommend it as a science, absolutely necessary for the health, and person, but especially for youth at an early age.

I have taught the sons of some of the first medical men in this kingdom, who have strongly recommended the exercise—several ladies have received lessons in Fencing from me—three daughters of a noble Duke—the daughters of the late Sir George Rumbold—also many actresses of the London Theatres, particularly two who excelled in the character of Sir Harry

We should therefore appropriate our exertions to our years, and in our youth a foundation should be laid for that taste for action which must preserve and improve our bodily and mental powers at every future period of our life.

" I do not pretend to say that supleness is not given to the limbs from the art of dancing, but I must say, more grace, elegance and ease are diffused all over the body from the use of the foil."

" The elegance of the Fencing salute, the frequent practice of thrusting carte and tierce, and exercise, in the assault, would improve the gesture and action of senior pupils in elocution, and contribute greatly to the accomplishment of the 7th rule for suiting the word to the action.

" If it be acknowledged, that fencing characterizes the look and gesture with appearance of intellectual vigour, and that it facilitates the graceful and ornamental motions of the arms and wrists, students should most certainly avail themselves of practicing the art."

Wright on Elocution, page 71.

Sir William Hope, On Fencing, in his epistle to the Reader as far back as 1692, when the use of the sword was quite in its infancy, says " I really had no other motive of giving this small piece (The Scots Fencing Master) to the public, but as I have told you, that I thought it might be a means to cause our youth, to apply to it most earnestly, and so encourage the Fencing masters to bring the art to a greater perfection if possible, that so our youths may be perfected in an art, of which at present (and really it is a disgrace to our nation,) they are so ignorant of, it being of so great use to mankind, but more especially to gentlemen, because ordinarily they stand more in need of it than others, and therefore it is most proper they above all people should understand it."

" Mr. Mc. Arthur, in his Treatise on Fencing, says it is to be regretted that a method is not adopted in our navy of exercising the ship's companies of Frigates, and such small vessels of war as are liable to be boarded, with simple fencing in the stile of broadsword play, as it would be of the utmost utility in the offensive and defensive attacks of boarding."

Extracts from the Works of some of the most distinguished Authors on Fencing.

" Fencing is a good exercise for health."

" Fencing is considered to be so necessary a qualification in the breeding of a gentleman, and has so many advantages in regard to health and personal appearance, that every gentleman of rank and property ought to have so striking a mark of distinction.—*Lock's Treatise on Education.*

" Pyrard assures us, that the Art of Fencing is so highly esteemed in the East Indies, that none but Princes are allowed to teach it; they wear a badge of cognizance on their right arms, called in their language " essarn" which is put on with great ceremony, like the badges of our order of Knighthood by the Kings themselves."

See " Fencing" in the British Encyclopedia, 1802.

Hence it may be supposed as this noble art was protected by Kings, it was considered as one of the principal branches of a polite education; and we accordingly find that the nobility remained longer under their fencing masters than under any other teacher.

" I am very glad you have taken a fencing master, that exercise will give you somemanly, firm and graceful attitudes, open your chest, place your head upright and plant you well on your legs."—*Lord Chatham's Letters to his nephew, Thomas Pitt, Esq. (afterwards Lord Camelford) then at Cambridge.*

contracted from an accident, it was in a very few months invigorated from Fencing, and became straight. I could bring forward many other proofs, but to state them minutely would lead to the detail of particulars, the result of which would unnecessarily trespass on your time."

The following additional remarks were made by a medical friend:

" Fencing, including the Highland Broad Sword Exercise, has a very salutary influence on the body, by throwing the shoulders back, it expands the chest, and thereby assists the important functions of the thorax; indeed all the muscles of the body are by this exertion thrown into easy and agreeable action; these considerations, combined with the graceful movement, which it establishes, as well as furnishing the most elegant means of self defence, certainly render the art of considerable importance."

Extract from Olivier's Treatise on Fencing.

This art ought to be regarded as one of the most useful, since its sole object is the defence of the honour of one's country; it is at the same time the most noble, as it makes part or rather the basis of military exercise.

It is the cultivation of this art that unfetters the body, strengthens it and makes it upright; it is it that gives a becoming gait, and an easy carriage, activity and agility, grace and dignity.

Therefore it is not only necessary to youth, by its contributing to form the constitution, but it is besides an accomplishment of education: every exercise in general has its advantages, and concurs in accomplishing one general effect, but none more than that of fencing, can give ease and freedom, because in it every part of the body is continually in action, and to crown all, it brings and confirms health, than which no blessing is more desirable; in fine, it has among many others, two inseparable qualities, the agreeable and useful, the former as it affords Gentlemen a noble and distinguished amusement,—the latter as it forms the body and furnishes them with the faculty of defence.

ON EXERCISE.

FROM SIR JOHN SINCLAIR's CODE OF HEALTH.

The body of man is evidently calculated for activity and exertion, nothing can exceed the admirable nature of its form, by means of which it is enabled to move from one place to another, and by the flexibility of its joints, to bend itself with ease, to cultivate that soil from which his food must be extracted, exercise preserves his health, augments his strength, and improves his mental faculties, &c.

It is by exercise, that the digestive secretions are prepared, that the alimentary juices are absorbed and incorporated with the system. The health of all the parts and the soundness of their structure depend on perpetual absorption, and perpetual renovation and exercise, by promoting at once absorption and secretion, promotes life without hurrying it, renovates all the parts and organs, and preserves them apt and fit for every office.

So much convinced was the celebrated Cyrus, that exercise was essential to health, that he established it as a rule among the Persians, to whose education and health he paid such particular attention, " that they should never eat but after labour."

Besides the beneficial effects of exercise on the whole frame, it is also a singular and important circumstance which well merits to be attended to, that those particular parts of the body which are most exercised, however weakly before, yet become in process of time, thick, strong and fit to perform the labour required of them.

The effects of exercise upon the faculties of the mind are also of the highest importance; it keeps the understanding clear, the imagination untroubled, and the spirits in a state fit for the proper exertion of our intellectual powers. It is to indolence on the other hand, that we must ascribe the spleen, which is so frequent in men of studious and sedentary habits.

By exercise also we secure a sound repose at night, the advantages of which need not be dwelt upon.

Lord Bacon sums up the benefits arising from exercise in the following words.—First, that it sendeth nourishment into the parts more forcibly.—Secondly, that it helpeth to excern by sweat, and so maketh the parts assimilate the more perfectly.—Thirdly, that it maketh the substance of the body more solid and compact, and less apt to be consumed and depredated by the spirits.

The great object of exercise to young people is to promote the growth and strength of the body, to render the senses both external and internal more acute, it not only promotes the circulation of the blood, strengthens the nerves and muscles, but also the beauty of the Form.

In Salzman's Gymnastics for Youth, the author observes, that by that forcible respiration which exercise induces, straightness of chest so injurious to the lungs may be prevented.

On the whole, exercise of some sort or another (and the more active the better) is essential for youth—the delicate springs of our frail machine lose their activity, and become enervated, and the vessels are choaked by obstructions when we neglect a sufficient degree of bodily exercise

Sir,

I am of opinion, that the attitudes and exercise of Fencing would improve the form and very much increase the muscular power of the human body, and by so doing, would materially add to the vigour and energies of the constitution.

London,
June 14, 1817.

C. R. PEMBERTON, M. D.

DR. STONE presents his compliments to Mr. ANGELO, and is very ready to add his testimony in favour of Fencing as most beneficial to the functions of all the Viscera, with the exception however that after any recent attack of pulmonic Hæmorrhagy, such exercise may be too violent for the lungs, which for some time must require rest and quiet.

Charterhouse,
June 5, 1817.

My Dear Sir,

You ask my opinion as an Anatomist on the effect that Fencing and the Broad Sword Exercise may have on the health and strength of the body; I shall answer to these points only, and leave to others to point out the advantages of these exercises as to grace and self defence. The Antients were well aware that attention to the athletic exercises confirmed and increased health and strength; your sons and yourself afford living and well marked instances of their opinion on this subject being well founded. Muscular exertion if used with judgment will not only keep the body in health, but will often correct deformities, and even restore deformed parts to their original and natural state. I have for some years past been in the almost daily habit of witnessing the progress of the restoration of incurvated spines in both sexes to the original shape without the use of instruments, and merely by the muscles connected with the spine being regularly and equally exercised in their natural functions.

The practice of the art of Fencing, as I have seen it used under yourself and sons, in my opinion, is admirably calculated to give a regular and equal exercise to the whole muscular system, it is therefore likely in many instances to restore health, will always tend to confirm and preserve it, and must if used in moderation add much to the grace, agility and strength of the body.

I am, My Dear Sir,
Very faithfully your Obedient Servant,
JAMES WILSON.

George Street,
June 3, 1817.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE MR. ANGELO.

AS my father held the highest rank in his profession during a considerable part of the last century, and as I was bred to the same profession under his auspices, I deem it a proper tribute to justice and to duty, to conclude the present work with a brief Memoir of him.

My father was born at Leghorn, and came to this country in 1755; his fame as having been considered one of the most distingushed Fencers in Paris, coming to the knowledge of the Royal Family of England, application was made to him in 1759 to teach the Princes. At this period, he was devoting much of his time to Lord Pembroke; that nobleman and Sir Sidney Meadows being then the chief amateurs of the Manege.* In consequence of this patronage, his first intention was to build a Riding-house, and to confine himself exclusively to the teaching of riding in the Manege. The first occasion which led him to be considered as a fencing-master, was his being employed in that capacity, to teach the Princes, which he continued to do for three years. His first scholars (as a public instructor) were the late Duke of Devonshire, Lords Ossulston, Wm. Bentinck, Effingham, &c. &c. At this time, a Dr. Keys challenged my father to fence with him at the Thatched-House Tavern, St. James's Street. The Dr. was powerful, but rough and ungraceful: my father defended himself dexterously against his attacks—finally beating him—and that with the display of such elegance and grace, it led to his being requested by a great part of the nobility present, to teach their sons Fencing. The elegance of his manners gained him the confidence of the most distinguished characters for rank and fashion in the kingdom, and he was constantly invited to their tables. He was appointed master of the ceremonies at the assemblies held at the Pantheon. In fine, such was the opinion held of his deportment, that many persons of rank, placed their sons to board with him, to acquire by his example—ease, elegance and grace! Among the distinguished persons who frequented his table, may he named *Garrick, Wilkes, the elder*

* It may be proper to notice, that by the MANEGE is meant that kind of Riding which was taught upon strictly scientific principles. Upon my father's relinquishment of his establishment, the Manege ceased to exist in this country, excepting those adopted by the cavalry, for their manoeuvres; and Lord Morton, the only nobleman, as I can recollect, now existing, is the last amateur remaining of that scientific school held by my father.

Opinions of the most eminent PHYSICIANS *and* SURGEONS *on the Use of* FENCING,

TRANSMITTED TO MR. ANGELO.

As the following Gentlemen rank so high in professional distinction, I deemed it most respectful to place their testimonials alphabetically.

17 Aldermanbury,
June 13, 1817.

My Dear Sir,

I regret that it has not till this moment been in my power to make you a reply to your letter of last week. I beg now to say, that the value and importance of the art of Fencing, not only as constituting an essential part of the accomplishments of a gentleman, and adding to his personal security, but as contributing very materially to increase the powers of the constitution, must it appears to me, be so universally admitted as to render it unnecessary that any fresh testimony should be offered in its favour. I am certainly of opinion, that in addition to the amusement which this exercise affords, it is particularly calculated to excite in young persons a greater degree of energy and circumspection than they might otherwise possess; and it is obvious, that in respect to health, that mode of exertion is to be regarded as superior to all others, which, whilst it gives motion and activity to every part of the body, produces at the same time corresponding interest in the mind.

I am, Dear Sir, with sincere wishes for your success,

Your very faithful Servant,
W. BABINGTON.

Soho Square,
June 9th, 1817.

According to my judgement, the exercise of Fencing tends to promote bodily health, and the developement of athletic powers. It is likewise apparent, that the attitudes and exertions of Fencing are conducive to the manly forms and muscular energies of the human figure.

ANTHONY CARLISLE,
Prof. Anat. R. A.

Sir,

In reply to your enquiry respecting the utility of Fencing, in preserving the health of the body, I have no hesitation in stating, that I consider it to be a very useful exercise, and highly likely to contribute to preserve health and to encrease agility and muscular power.

I am, Sir,
Your faithful Servant,
CHARLES M. CLARK.

The opinion of Mr. CLINE in favour of Fencing, as it relates to health, is as follows:

Muscular exertion is essential in perfecting the form of the body, and those exercises which require the action of the greatest number of muscles, are the most conducive to this end.

Fencing causes more muscles to act, at the same time, than most other exercises: it promotes the expansion of the chest and improves respiration, whereby the functions of the most important organs of the body are more perfectly performed.

Of all the different modes in which the body can be exercised, there is none in my judgment, that is capable of giving strength and velocity, as well as precision to the action of all the voluntary muscles of the body in an equal degree as the practice of Fencing, and none more condusive to bodily health.

June 7, 1817.

EVERARD HOME.

Dear Sir,

YOU desire me to state in a short Letter, the beneficial effects from the practice of Fencing. I do not conceive that in the minds of Physicians, there can be two opinions on the subject. Fencing most obviously is calculated to excite at once the action of the muscles, the action of the vascular system, and of the organs of respiration, and to produce a variety of other effects depending on these primary actions, which would require a volume to particularly explain. By practising Fencing from the earlier periods of youth to the adult and middle state, the vascular power of the human constitution must become invigorated, and of course render persons in various ways more able to perform many offices in the practice of arts and amusements of common life. The constitution being thus rendered more powerful, is less liable to the attacks of diseases, which assail the weaker and more irritable frames. Besides: not unfrequently even disordered states occur which may be benefited by Fencing. I say nothing of the advantages arising from the graceful attitudes of the person, or at least the removal of awkward positions, which particular men are apt to acquire.

I may add, that very early in life I practiced Fencing, and probably I owe in part at least, the uncommonly good health I enjoy at an advanced period.

Perhaps what I have stated may be quite superfluous, except that my Letter will serve to give you a fresh assurance of my willingness to manifest at all times my regard for you and your family.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Your's, most faithfully,
GEORGE PEARSON.

George Street,
Hanover Square,
June 11, 1817.

However, as the Princes had given occasion to my Treatise on Fencing, I thought it my duty to ask their permission to dedicate it to them, which they granted in the most flattering manner.

I offered a copy to each of them, in large folio, elgantly bound, and as a small testimony of their mutual satisfaction, Mr. Le Grand made me a present of ten guineas; the copy which I presented to Prince Frederic exactly like the others, induced the Princess of Wales to send me two guineas by the Rev. Mr. Duval, including my teaching Prince Frederick to ride. When I presented a copy to Lord Bute, he very readily accepted it, and desired me to offer one to His Majesty, who condescended to receive it, and sent word by Mr. Ramus, one of his pages, that he admired the plates as being well executed, and should read the Treatise with pleasure.

Some time after this, I was informed by the Duke of Queensbury, that His Majesty would be very glad to see the original designs. I ordered them to be arranged with all possible expedition, and every one to be adorned with an elegant border, and the book to be bound in the most superb manner. I carried this work to Kew, where I had the honor to present it in person to his Majesty, who was then with his illustrious Consort. The King was so good as to examine it immediately, and conversed with me some time on the subject of the book with considerable Knowledge, and on my own private Concerns with great condescension. In short, His Majesty crowned the reception with which he had honored me, by accepting my present of that collection of drawings. All these circumstances conspired to raise in me the flattering expectation, that (chosen as I was at a subsequent period to teach Fencing to the Prince of Wales,) I should at least be recompensed by some fixed and permanent provision.

I was in hopes that the expected time was arrived, when, in the year 1771, I had the honor to be appointed Fencing master to their Royal Highnesses Prince of Wales and Prince Frederic.

On the happy occasion, on which I had the honor to be presented to my new scholars, I thought it incumbent upon me, to beseech of them to accept a copy of my Treatise on Fencing; which the Princes received with as much affability, as you My Lord, displayed, when I offered one to you at the same time.

I had shortly reason to imagine my success certain, as Mr. Smelt signified to me, that my salary was fixed at 200*l.* per Annum.

During fifteen months that Mr. Noble paid me regularly each quarter I was perfectly satisfied; and I had no doubt of the permanency of my salary: I did not even suspect that any alteration was to be made; when in June, 1772, you told me, My Lord, not to be at the trouble of coming to Kew any longer in the hot days; and that I should be acquainted, at what time the Princes would chuse to resume their exercises.

How great then was my astonishment, when in the ensuing month of July, Mr. Noble, after having paid me the fifth quarter, informed me in compliance with Your Lordship's orders, he was obliged to retrench the 50*l.* due at the next quarter. I did not however object to this proceeding, but submitted to Your Lordship's order with patience.

Mr. Noble, (Your Lordship's Treasurer) after having withheld from me every sixpence of my salary for the space of a year, at last sent for me, and instead of paying me the sum of 200*l.* for the year that had elapsed, gave me only 100*l.* saying, that he had received your Lordship's orders, to deduct 100*l.* for the time during which their Royal Highnesses pleased to suspend their exercises.

As respect made me pass over this treatment unnoticed, it was on this same account that Mr. Noble continued to pay me this curtailed salary, as long as he continued in office.

I will then take the liberty to entreat you, my Lord, to be pleased to take into consideration the very great inconvenience, which I have sustained by the deduction of half my yearly salary, to which I have submitted for four years, and exercising your generous sentiments, to reflect on the necessity, which the instructors who are connected with the Royal Family are under, to live in a creditable manner; and then to determine both for the past and the future, as your justice and liberality shall dictate, I wait for this decision with that hope, which the situation of my family inspires, with that confidence which your equity warrants, and with that submission, which arises from the respect with which I shall never cease to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's humble and obedient Servant,

May the 5th. 1776. D. ANGELO.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Angelo to Lord Sidney, Secretary of State to His Majesty, dated London, 5th February 1786.

My Lord,

I ought never to forget the expression so full of generosity and kind assurance, which you made to me, when I was so fortunate as to meet your Lordship on the 15th of December last in the Park, and near the gate leading to the Treasury: your Lordship, on my taking leave, was then so kind as to say, I might depend on the honour of our Government, to make some provision for me.

This assurance, which reflects so much honour on me, when uttered from the mouth of a minister, whose heart is as exalted as the situation which he holds near the person of a great king, and at the helm of a great government; are admirably calculated to administer consolation, and excite a hope of a more comfortable condition hereafter, in the breast of a foreigner, seventy years old, who for these twenty-seven years, has exerted his utmost abilities in endeavouring to recommend his services to the royal family in particular and to the nation at large.

In order to dispose your Lordship the more to realize your good intentions towards me, I hope you will permit me to present you a brief account of my labors, during my residence in England.

After having passed ten years at the Manege Royal at Paris, kept by the late Mr. De La Gueriniere, and ten years at the same time, at the Fencing School, kept by Mr. Taillagori, Fencing Master to the House of Orleans: after having made myself a proficient in these two arts, by attention and perseverance, after having established a reputation, which was acknowledged by all the lovers of those exercises, at that time in Paris, I was persuaded by the late Lord Albemarle, the English Ambassador in France, who honoured me with his patronage, to visit England, with letters of recommendation, in particular, to the late Duke of Devonshire, and Lord Waldgrave.

Sir Sidney Meadows easily persuaded Lord Pembroke, who was just returned from his travels, and was a great admirer of horsemanship, to take me for his Equerry; in that situation, I continued with this nobleman for seven years: and I flatter myself with such satisfaction to him, as to leave me in the possession of his good will and patronage, even to the present moment.

In the year 1765, General Eliot was raising a Regiment of Light Horse, under his own name, of which Lord Pembroke was Lieutenant Colonel. They employed me to instruct a certain number of recruits in the Manege, the progress which they made, determined the General himself frequently to ride different horses under my inspection. At last, Lord Pembroke was obliged, to my great mortification, to go to Germany, to join the General's Regiment.

My passion for horsemanship still, and my desire for making myself useful to a great and military nation, determined me to build a Manege, near Soho Square. After I had begun to give lessons, Lord Delawar and General Harvey frequently represented to me, that something very essential was wanting in this great city, which was, a public Manege for the military, established on a certain and permanent foundation; that nothing would be more serviceable in

Sheridan, Tooke, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Tickel, Murphy, Macklin, Henderson, Chev. D'Eon, and other celebrated men of the day.

Soon after he had avowed himself in the character of a Fencing-master, the learned and accomplished Dr. Bernard applied to him to teach at *Eaton School;* and Dr. Sumner, of *Harrow School,* following the example of his erudite compeer, also engaged my father to attend that seminary. From my father's engagement being continued to the son, he can mention with pride and gratitude, his great obligations to the masters who followed those worthy gentlemen, for continuing their patronage and protection to him, to the present day.

It may not be improper to notice, that at the conclusion of a lesson, my father constantly displayed by precept and example, the importance of retiring with a graceful *bow;* and I presume to conclude that the continued display of similar attention, has enabled me to establish equal observances in at least a *becoming style,* if not so replete with grace as that which distinguished my father; but according to the present state of manners, I have been obliged, in many instances, to forego this measure, for fear of giving offence: where however the scholar has been tractable, and of course disposed to receive such hints with good-will, I have generally, and with success, adopted it.

Ere I finally conclude this little Memoir, I trust it may not be uninteresting, to lay before the reader, Two Memorials, as documentary proofs, that my father was by no means requited proportionably to his merit, industry and professional rank.

Copy of a Letter to Lord Holderness, Governor to their Royal Highnesses The Prince of Wales and Prince Frederick, by Mr. Angelo; dated 5th of May, 1776.

My Lord,

The hope that the peculiar hardships which some time ago I stated to Your Lordship, would have obtained a favourable consideration from those who had the power to redress them, has withheld me from troubling you again on the subject; but as I have not found myself so fortunate, I beg Your Lordship will permit me to solicit your further attention to the following plain relation of my Case, from which (I trust) Your Lordship will be satisfied, that I have always served the family of our illustrious Sovereign with the utmost disinterestedness: you will not, I hope, think it presumption in me, that I feel and lament most sensibly, the manner in which I have been treated.

You know, My Lord, that in 1759, I had the honor to be appointed Fencing Master to their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland: no sooner was this honor conferred on me, than my sensibility was put to a very severe trial; when these Princes, soon after my appointment, went to Kew to pass the summer, I received orders to go three times a week to continue their lessons. I enquired of Mr. Le Grand, governor of the Princes, if I might be allowed a carriage for my journey? This question, though perfectly natural, was thought to deserve some consideration; and it was not till some days had expired, that Mr. Le Grand gave me for answer, that I was to be allowed four shillings and sixpence for going and returning. Though the scantiness of this sum ill agreed in my opinion with the exalted situation of those on whose account I was to receive it, I did not remonstrate or take any notice of the affair; when shortly after, Mr. Le Grand told me, I must not be surprised or offended, if it was required of me to undertake these journies at my own expense. I could not however hesitate to suppose that such great Princes, when they had experienced my zeal in their service, would adopt some method of making me amends for the additional expense which I had sustained; and an opportunity I imagined presented itself of re-imbursing me, when their Highnesses were desirous I should teach them to ride at Kew. I accepted of the appointment; it was however necessary to have proper horses, and no mention had been made of providing any. I communicated my embarrassments to Lord Pembroke (whose equerry I had the honour to be) his kindness removed my difficulties, as he allowed me to send two of his best horses to Kew and to take one of his grooms to lead them there, and bring them back to London, when they were wanted. By means of his Lordship's assistance, I was thus enabled to fulfil my new engagements, which the return of the Princes to Town did not interrupt, as their Highnesses consented to visit Lord Pembroke's Manege every Thursday, in order to receive my instructions there. My attendance on the Princes in this double capacity of Fencing and Riding Master, certainly deserved some recompence; and Mr. Le Grand probably thought he was making me ample satisfaction, when at the end of the year, he presented me with a note of fifteen pounds.

However trifling this sum might appear to me in comparison with my exertions, I did not pay my duty to the Princes with less attention during the following year, when they informed me of a wish to have a manage at Kew in an open place, which they had commended as suited for that purpose. I not only put this design in execution, but in order to render it complete, I borrowed of Sir Francis Delaval, a very fine horse, called Noble, which I had trained for him. Finding that my attendance on the Princes, occupied a very large portion of several days in the week, I removed my family to Kew; and only allowing the morning to the service of Lord Pembroke in London, I devoted the best part of the day to the instruction of the Princes at Kew, in the two exercises of Fencing and Riding.

These inconveniences, and the expences occasioned by my desire of fulfilling the intentions of their Royal Highnesses, made me hope for a suitable reimbursement, may I not then be excused for declaring that my surprise was great, when at the end of the season, Mr. Steele, one of the pages, presented me from Mr. Le Grand with a note of ten pounds, as a recompense for my labours; and my astonishment became still greater, when Mr. Steel brought me in the account of the provisions which had been made for the keep of the horse, which I was obliged to borrow for the use of the Princes: for the payment of which, I gave him the note of ten pounds, and paid the remainder from my own purse, without any difficulty or remonstrance; this circumstance was related by Mr. Steel to Mr. Le Grand, who after having expressed his surprise that Sir Francis Delaval should not have provided for the keeping of the horse, ordered Mr. Steel to give me another Note of ten pounds. My only reason for accepting of the last note, was the respect which I paid to the advice of Mr. Charles, Sub-Governor, who had much difficulty to overcome my determination of refusing it; I was, however the more induced to submit to this treatment, as about that time her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales had herself given me orders to instruct Prince Frederic on a little Scotch horse, of which Lord Bute had made him a present: obedient to commands so honorable, I redoubled my ardour to execute them, notwithstanding the tediousness of exercising on an open lawn in summer time, in the excessive heat of the day, at one o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses having signified to me, that a Treatise on Fencing, with engravings, would contribute much to their amusement, I instantly applied myself to the undertaking: and my first attempts having met with their approbation, determined me to continue the Work. Being so fortunate as to meet with Mr. Guyn, an excellent designer, without being influenced by the expence which so considerable an undertaking would necessarily occasion me, and looking forward only to the satisfaction of the Princes, I engaged that gentleman to draw all the positions of Fencing, for the model of which I myself had the patience to stand, and afterwards got executed by the first Artists.

I will readily allow, that I have no reason to regret either my trouble or expence, since the Treatise of Fencing, which I wrote to serve as an explanation to those plates, has been selected on account of its merits, by the compilers of the French Encyclopædia, who have inserted it in their work, too valuable not to be transmitted to posterity.

time of war, to insure the success of all military evolutions: and at the same time, that this plan, if pursued by me, would make a considerable addition to my private fortune, as well as my Son's. This advice was attended by many reflections on my part which I communicated, as well as the conversation, to Mr. Le Chevalier D'Eon, who immediately drew up a general plan in writing, on the subject, which met with the approbation of a great number of general officers of distinction.

As soon as my Manege was opened, Lord Harrington desired me, as a favor, to permit one of their men called Menford, to ride in my Manege, and to give him instructions in order to fit him for their regiment since that time, he was appointed Riding Master to Lord Robert Bertie's Regiment: he learned constantly for two years, *gratis*.

The second named Templeton, was recommended to me by General Harvey, and came over from Ireland, on purpose to receive my instructions: he returned thither in the capacity of Riding Master: he also learned constantly in my Manege for two years, *gratis*.

The third, named Street, was recommended to me by Sir John Griffin, and Colonel Ramsden: is at this time Riding Master in General Bland's Regiment; and exercised regularly in my Manege for three years, *gratis*.

The fourth, named Carr, was recommended to me by the late Lord Delawar: is now Riding Master in the Marquis of Lothian's Regiment; and has exercised for ten years in my Manege, *gratis*.

The fifth, named Doggins, was recommended to me by Lord Townshend and Lord Pembroke, and was appointed Riding Master in Lord Townshend's Regiment. He learned regularly in my Manege for fifteen months, and always *gratis*.

It will appear equally incredible to your Lordship, and to the public, that after more than twenty years of laborions exertion and heavy expences, after having made these men, ride three times more horses than my own private scholars, that I might the sooner make them fit to serve in their respective regiments; all these Generals and Lords have overwhelmed me with civility, but not one of them, has made me the most trifling present, as a return for my services; and yet these five men whom I have instructed in that profession, have instructed others, and continue so to do every day, both in their own and other regiments.

You will, however, imagine, My Lord, my plan for to establish a manege for the army, not to be so necessary now as it was twenty-five years ago; during that period it has been found exceedingly serviceable, and had met with the approbation of several general officers, whose letters of commendation, in their own hand-writing, I am in possession of: among the number, are Lords Pembroke, Townshend, Sheffield, Southampton, Marquis of Lothian, Generals, Ward, Johnstone, Craig, Pitt, Ainslie, Sir Joseph York, and Lord Amherst.

You have already my Lord, seen my plan and those letters; what has been a cause of surprise to your Lordship, what is a matter of astonishment to me: (with a wife and a numerous family) is, the ineffectual recompence which has hitherto been made to me.

I will conclude, by observing to you, my Lord, that for more than twenty-seven years, I have been honored by serving the royal family, in the capacity of fencing master. I have taught the art to three brothers, and four sons of his Majesty, and have always conducted myself in such a manner, as to deserve their continual favor and protection. The only emolument which I at present have obtained for these services, is one hundred and ninety-three pounds, and ten shillings per annum. This is so very slender a provision in so great a country, and where every necessary of life is so dear. Now that I have actually arrived at the age of seventy, and have nothing to expect but infirmities and death, I am continually considering the crisis, when I shall leave a wife, to whom I am so strongly attached, much younger than myself, and when I shall leave her, as well as my children with scarcely any provision for their support.

I entreat you, then my Lord, with earnestness, and with that sense of gratitude, which I shall always entertain for your kindness, to use your influence towards the settling a pension on my wife, sufficient to relieve her from her anxiety for the present and the future, and which may be answerable to the generosity and benevolence of your own heart, expressed in the last memorable words, with which your Lordship honored me.

"The honor of our government is concerned, in making some provision for Mrs. Angelo."

I am with the most profound respect, and with that gratitude, which in some degree entitles me to your Lordship's patronage.

My Lord,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

D. ANGELO.

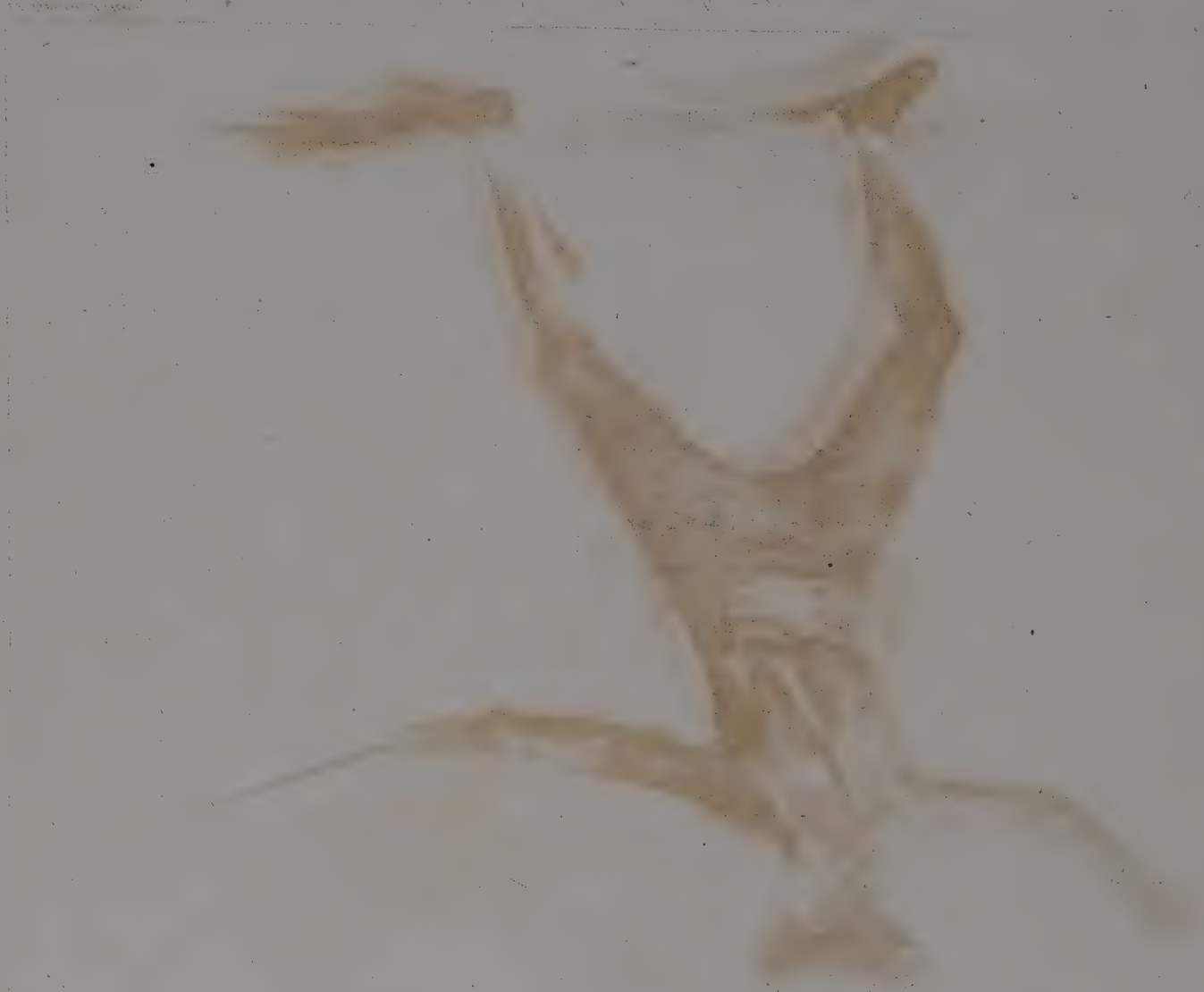
The Documentary Memorials being concluded, it may not be irrelevant to remark, that when the debts of an illustrious personage were paid, my Father's pension was reduced one half—on remonstrating on the hardship of this measure at his time of life, (he being then 70 years of age) he received an assurance that at a future period, the pension would be placed as before: but that promise was never fulfilled! He lived sixteen years after this time, and gave lessons in Fencing within a few weeks of his death, which event took place July 11, 1802.

T. Gwyn Delin.

Hall Sculp.

Première position pour tirer l'Epée. Plate. I

Published according to Act of Parliament, Feb. 1, 1765.



J. Gwin Del.

Ryland Sc.

Position pour la garde en quarte. Plate 2.

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament Oct. 1st 1785.

T. Gwyn Delin. Hall Sculp.

Position pour la garde en tierce. Plate 3.

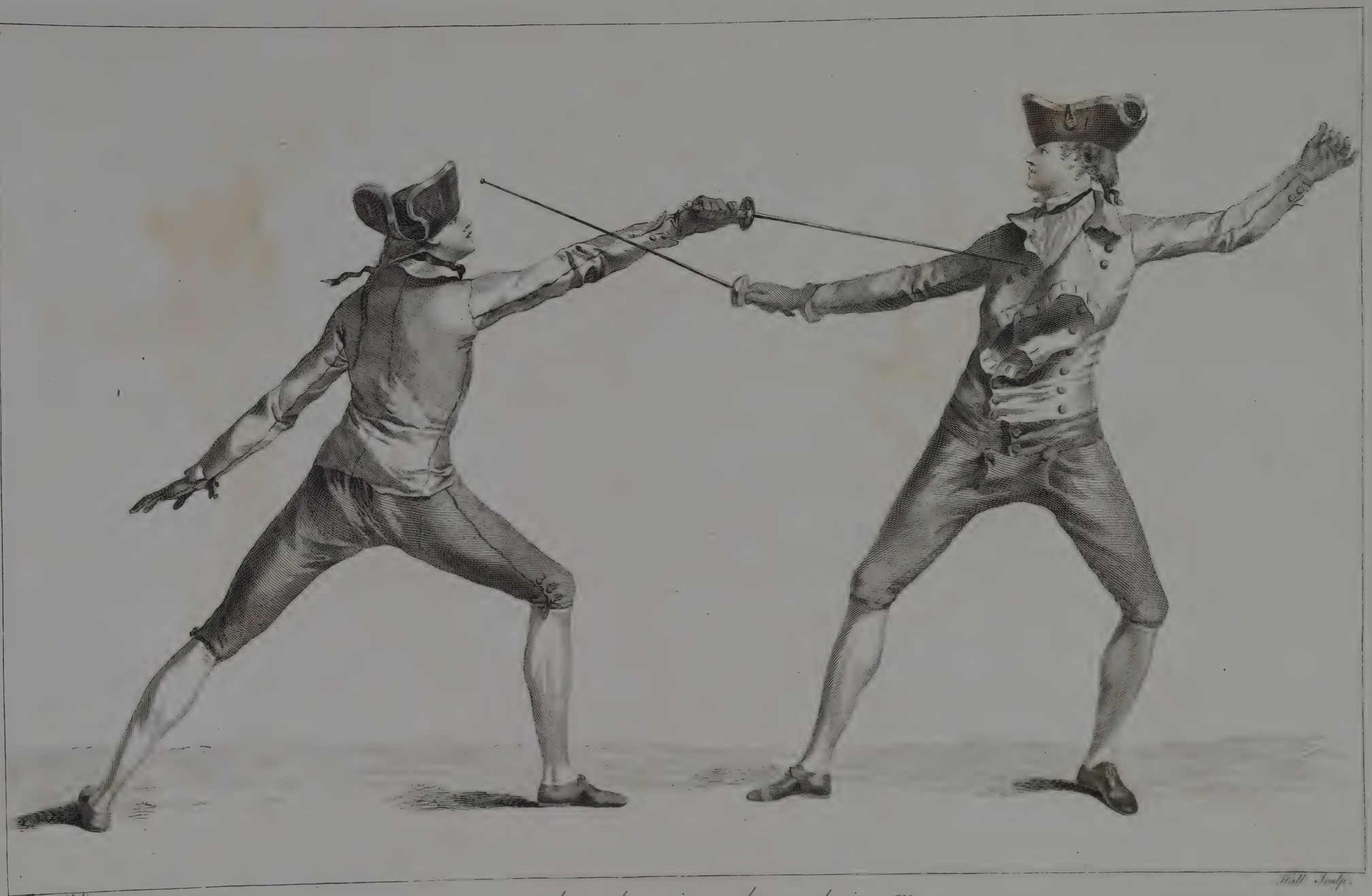
Publish'd according to Act of Parliament, Feb.ʸ 1763.

J. Grego Delin.

Position pour la garde en quarte et le coup de quarte. Plate 4.

Rylands Sculp.

Published according to Act of Parliament Feb. 1763.



J. Gwyn Delin. — Hall Sculp.

Position pour la garde en tierce et le coup de tierce. Plate 5.

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament. Feb. 1763.

J. Gwin Delin. *Hall Sculp.*

Position pour la garde de tierce et le coup de quarte sur les Armes. Plate 6.

Published according to Act of Parliament Feb. 1763.

S. Gwin Delin. *Chamberlain Sculp.*

Position de la garde de tierce et le coup de seconde. Plate 7.

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament Feb. 1763.

J. Gwyn Delin.

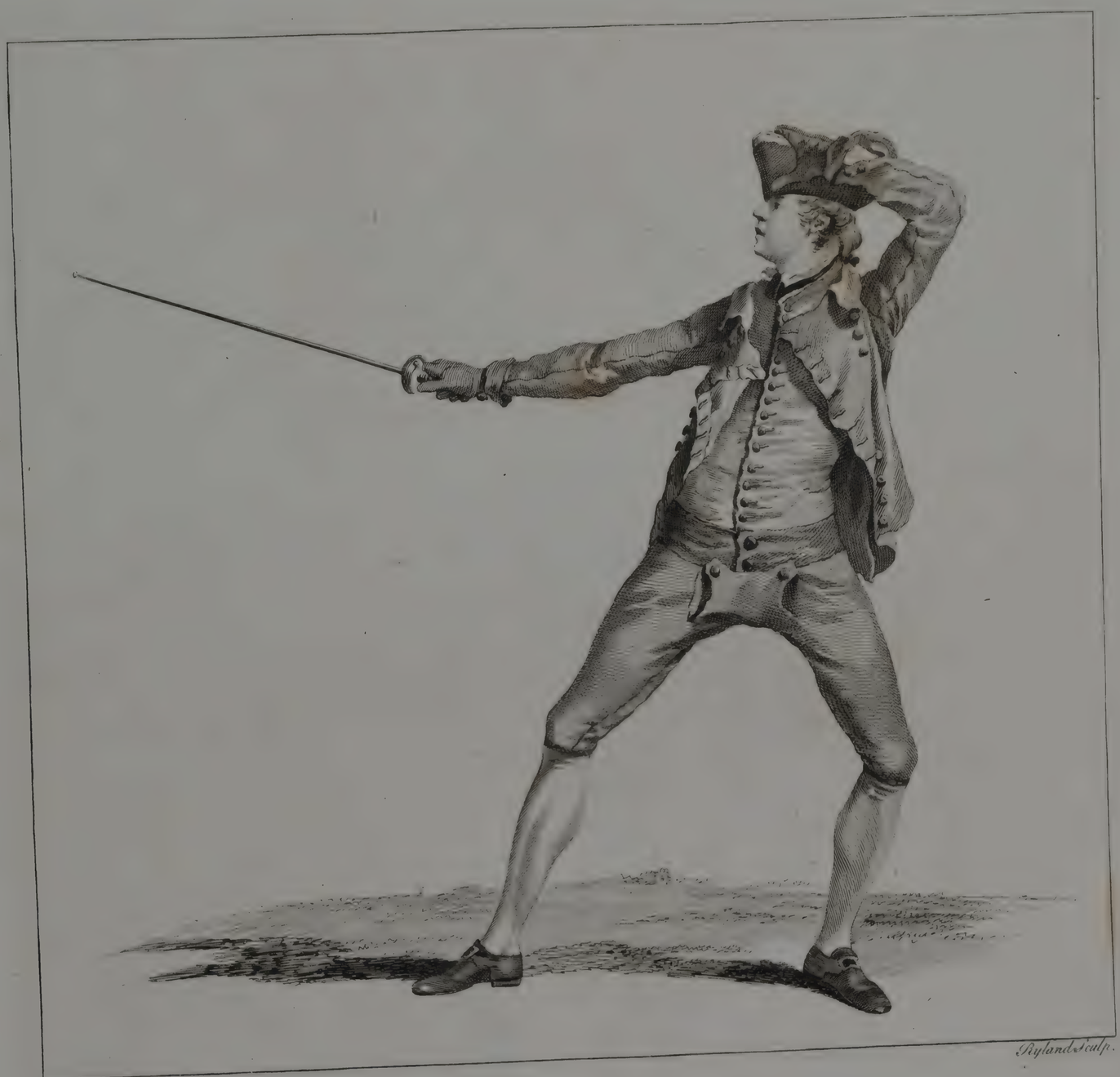
Position de la garde en quarte et le coup de quarte baſſe. Plate 8.

Publiſhid according to Act of Parliament Feb. 1763.

I. Gwyn Delin. *Byrsond Sculp.*

Position de la garde en quarte et le coup de flanconnade. Plate 9.

Published according to Act of Parliament Feb. 1763.



Ryland Sculp.

T. Gwyn Delin.

Premiere position du Salut. Plate 10.

Published according to Act of Parliam.t Feb. 1763.

T. Gwyn Delin. Hall sc.

Seconde position du Salut. Plate 11.

Published according to Act of Parliam.t Feb. 1763.

J. Gwyn Delin.

Hall Sculp.

Troisieme position du Salut. Plate 12.

Publish'd according to Act of Parliam.t Feb.y 1763.

J. Gwyn Delin.

Ryland Sculp.

Quatrieme position du Salut. Plate 13.

Published according to Act of Parliam.t Feb. 1763.

J. Gwyn Delin.

Ryland Sculp

Cinquieme position du Salut. Plate 14.

Publishid according to Act of Parliam.t Feb.y 1768.

Paul Sevin Delin. *Ridl Sculp.*

De la parade de quarte au dedans des armes sur le coup de quarte. Plate 15.

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament Feb. 1763.

De la parade de tierce sur le coup de tierce. — Plate 16.

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament 28th Feb. 1763.

J. Gwyn Delin.

Hall Sculp.

De la parade de quarte au de hors des armes sur le coup de quarte hors des armes. Plate 17.

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament Feb. 1763.

T. Gwyn Delin.

De la parade de Seconde sur le coup de seconde. Plate 18.

Published according to Act of Parliament Feb. 1763.

Mall Scul.

J. Gwyn Delin.

De la parade du demi-cercle sur le coup de quarte baſſé. Plate 10.

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament 2d Feb. 1763.

Ryland Sculp.

F. Gwyn Delin. — Ryland Sculp.

De la parade du carré sur le coup de flanconnade. Plate 20.

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament Feb. 1763.

T. Gwyn Delin. *Ryland Sculp.*

De la parade de prime sur le coup desseconde. Plate 21.

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament Feb 1763.

T. Gwyn Delin.

De la parade d'Quinte sur le coup de quinte. Plate 22.

Rowland Sculp.

Published according to Act of Parliament Feb. 1763.

De la riposte de quarte apres la parade de quarte. Plate. 23.

T. Gwyn Delin. *Hall Sculp.*

Published according to Act of Parliament Feb. 1763.

L. Goupy Delin. *Bigland Sculp.*

De la riposte en tierce de pied ferme sur le coup de tierce. Plate, 24.

publish'd according to . Act of Parliament. Feb. 1763.

T. Gwyn Delin.

Barbant Sculp.

De la risposte en Seconde aprés avoir paré la quarte sur les Armes. Plate 25.

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament Feb. 1763.

T. Gwyn Delin.

De la riposte en quinte de pied ferme sur le coup de seconde. Plate, 26.

Published according to Act of Parliament Feb. 1763.

J. Gwyn Delin. *De la riposte du carré de pied ferme sur le coup de flanconnade a ceux qui n opposent pas de la main gauche.* Plate. 27. Ryland Sculp.

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament. Feb. 1763.

A. Green Delin. *De la risposte de prime après avoir pare le coup de seconde.* Plate, 28. *Hall Sculp.*

Published according to Act of Parliament Feb. 1763.

Grignion Sculp.

Du coupé sur pointe de quarte en quarte sur les Armes Plate 29.

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament Feb.y 1763.

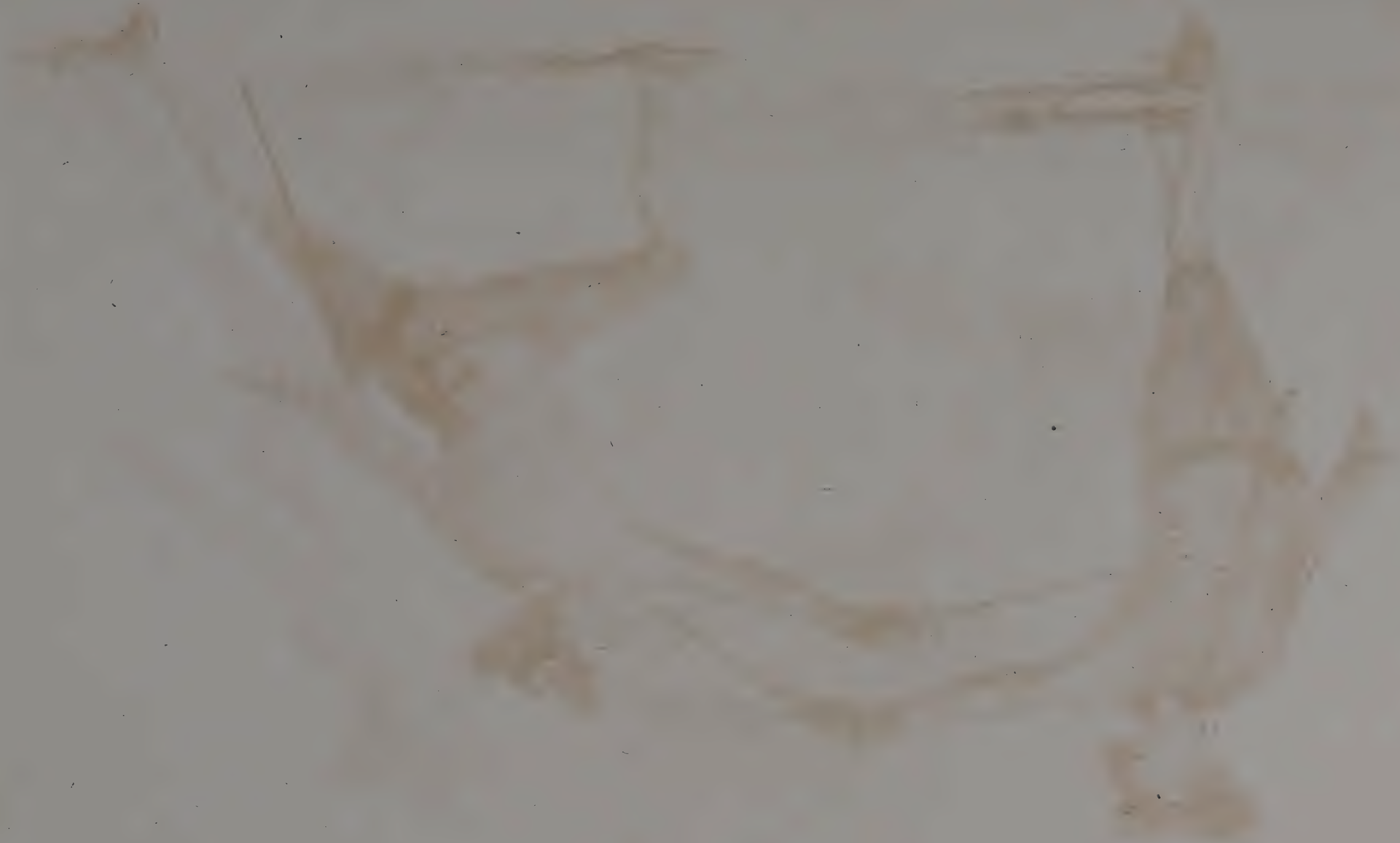
T. Gwyn Delin.

T. Gwin Delin.

Sixte la parade en quarte du dehors des armes. . Plate 30.

Published according to Act of Parliament. Feb. 1763.

Grignion Sculp.



Hall Sculp.

I. Gwyn Delin.

Echappement du pied gauche en arriere dans le tems de la passe au dehors des armes. Plate 31.

Published according to Act of Parliament. Feb. 1763.

Stöll Sculp:

Demi volte sur les coups forcés au dehors des armes. - Plate 32.

Published according to Act of Parliament. Feb. 1803.

Hall Sculp.

T. Gwyn Delin.

De la volte sur la passe au dehors des Armes. Plate 33.

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament Feb. 1763.

J. Gwin Delin.

Du desarmement apres avoir paré le coup de quarte. — Plate 34.

Grignion Sculp.

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament Feb. 1763.

J. Gwin Delin.

Position après avoir desarmé sur le coup de quarte. Plate 35.

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament 3 Feb. 1763.

Grignion Sculp.

F. Gwin Delin.

Du desarmement sur le coup de tierce. — Plate 36.

Published according to Act of Parliament Feb. 1763.

Basil Scale.

T. Gwyn Delin.

Position aprés avoir désarmé sur le coup de tierce. — Plate 37.

Publish according to Act of Parliament Feb. 1763.

Elliot Sculp.

Du désarmement sur le Coup de quarte ou de seconde paré de prime. Plate 38.

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament Feb. 1763.

J. Gwin Delin.

A. Quin Delin. *Grignion Sculp.*

Position aprés avoir desarme sur le coup de quarte ou de seconde paré de prime. Plate 39.

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament 1st Feb. 1763.

J. Gwyn Delin.

Du desarmement apres la parade au dehors des Armes. — Plate 40.

Published according to Act of Parliament Feb.y 1763.

Elliot Sculp.

J. Gwyn Delin.

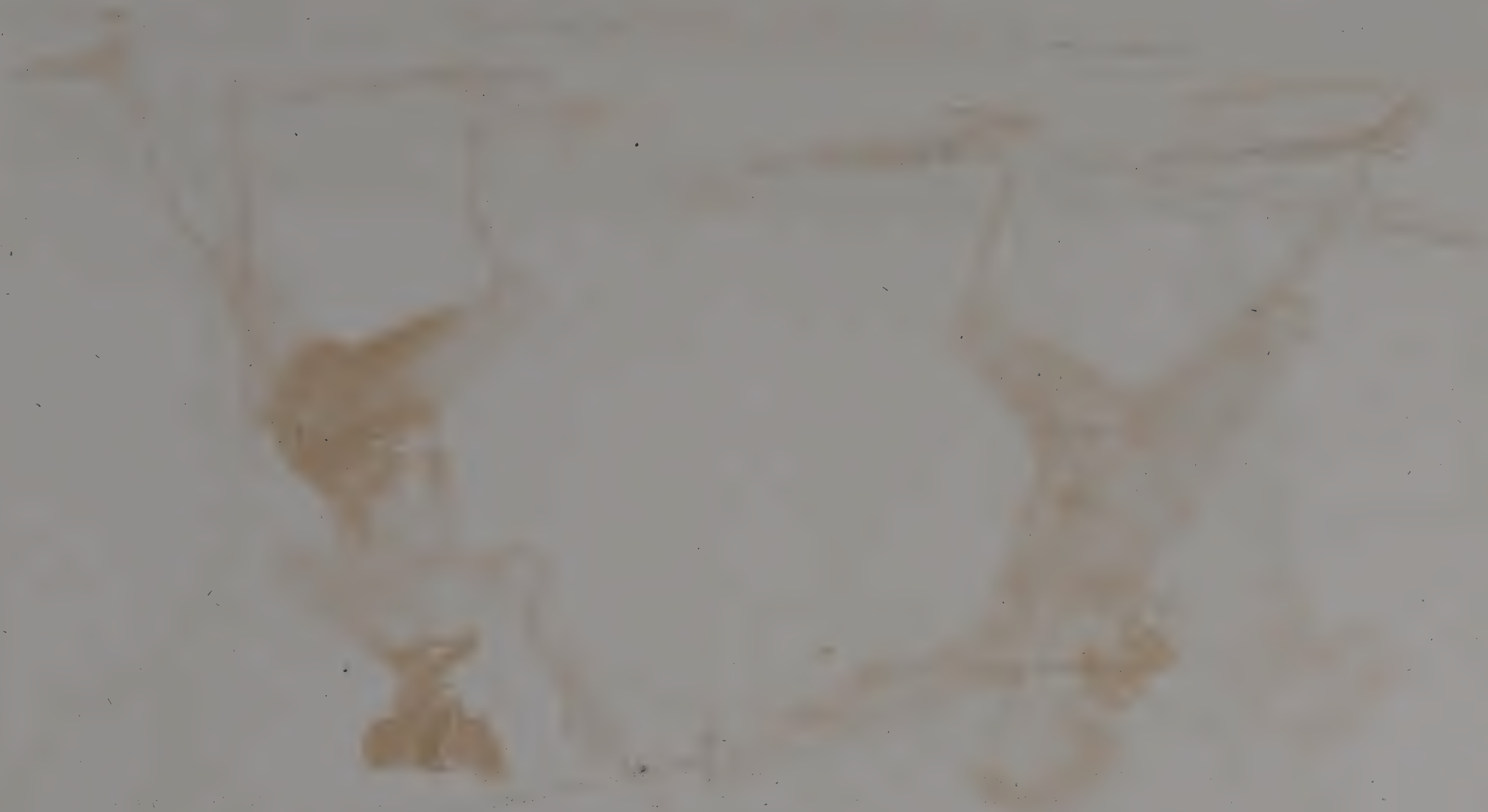
Position de la Garde Italienne de l'epée & poignard: — Plate 41.

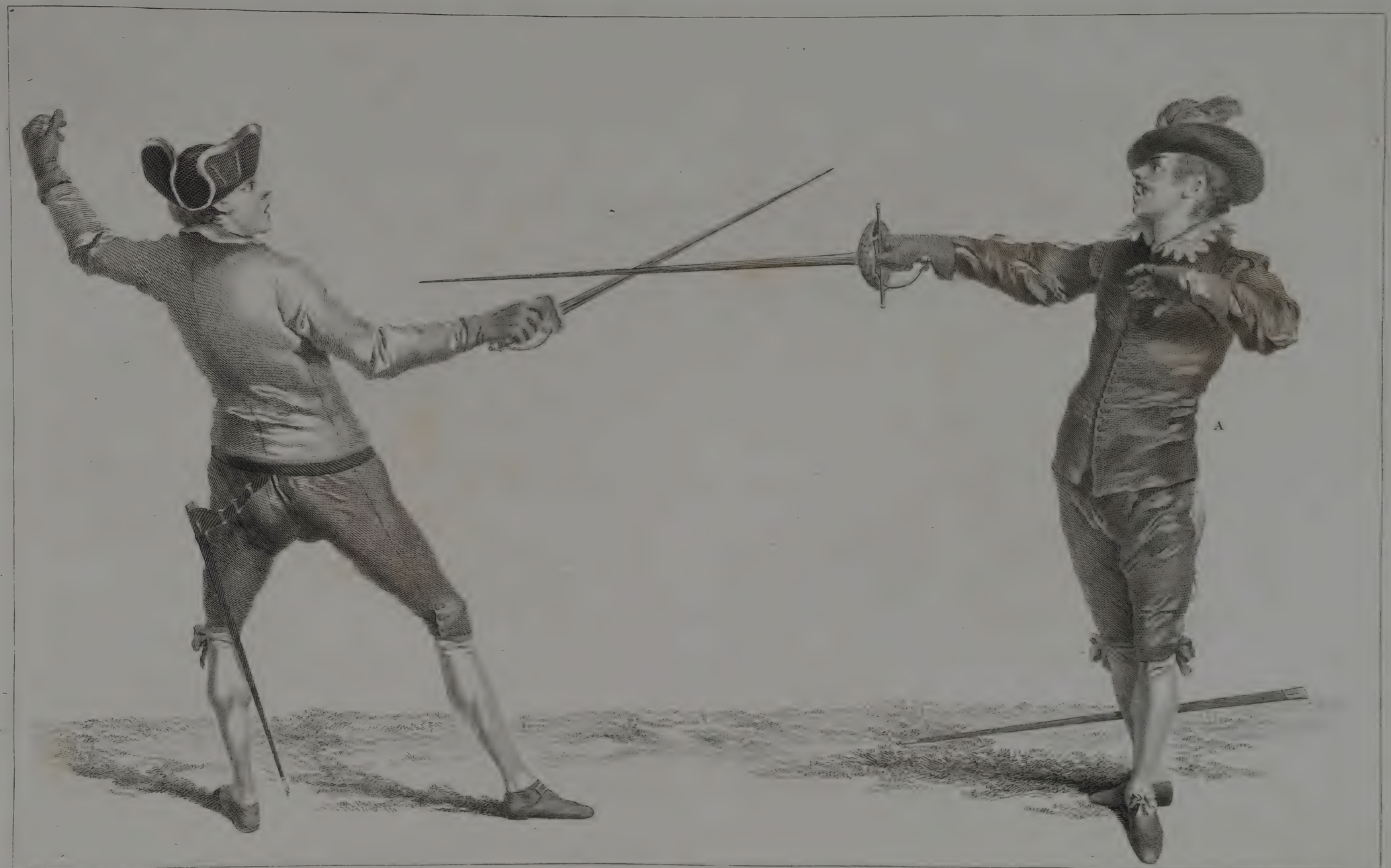
Publish'd according to Act of Parliament, Feb. 1763.

Hall Sculp.

T. Gwyn Delin. — *Riposte après avoir trompé la parade du poignard.* — Plate 42. — Will Sculp.

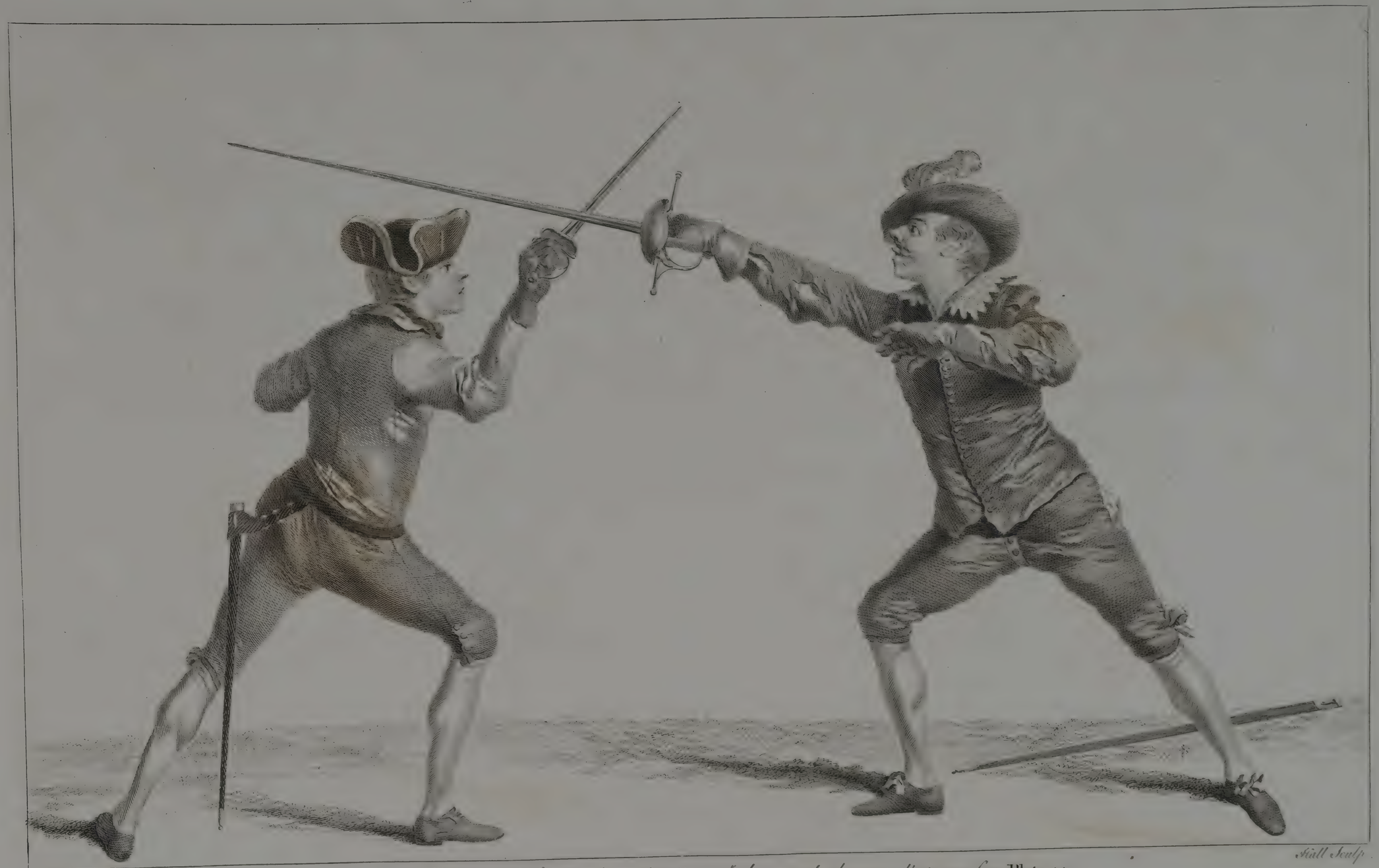
Published according to Act of Parliament, Feb. 1763.





J. Gwyn Delin. — *De la garde espagnole, figure* A *attaquée par la garde françoise.* Plate 43. — Hall Sculp.

Published according to Act of Parliament. Feb. 1763.



Küll Sculp.

J. Gwin Delin.

De la garde Espagnole combattüe après la parade du coup d'estramaçon. Plate 44.

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament, Feb. 1763.

Garde de l'épée & Manteau attaquée par l'épée & lanterne. Plate 45.

Gwin Delin. Published according to Act of Parliament Sept. 1763. Hall Sculp:

Ecole de l'Ecole des Armes 1763

J. Grin Delin. *Garde de l'espadonneur. Figure* A. *Garde défensive du pointeur. Figure* B. Plate 47. *N. Grin Sculp.*

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament. Feb. 1763.

of attack and defence, a proper and just idea of the application and utility of the cuts and guards.

This new mode of instruction, was first formed by H. Angelo, Jun. on board H. M. Ship, Norge, whilst on a visit to Captain J. S. Rainier, and expressly for his crew, from whence originated its introduction into the Navy. Several officers and men from the naval stations were selected by order of the Admiralty to receive instructions, and as many were compleated at the period of H. R. H. The Prince Regent's visit to the fleet at Portsmouth. H. Angelo, Jun. had the honour of shewing them to the Royal Visitors, who expressed their utmost approbation; and His Imperial Majesty of Russia condescended to present him with a gold snuff box on the occasion.

Since that period it has been adopted in its present form for the army, and directed by the general orders of His Royal Highness The Commander in Chief to be practised by the officers and non-commissioned officers of infantry, each corps being furnished with a proportionate number of books of rules and regulations, as also a target for that purpose: and H. Angelo, Jun. has not only instructed detachments ordered expressly up to London, but he has visited and compleated those assembled in Dublin from all the regiments stationed in Ireland, as well as detachments from the army of occupation in France, placed under the direction of his brother, (Major Angelo, of the 21st regiment) at Valenciennes, and the course of instruction has been also established by his personal attendance at the Naval and Military Colleges of Portsmouth, Woolwich, and Sandhurst, so that it may be carried on through every branch of His Majesty's Service.

On the USE of the BROAD SWORD.

THE Broad Sword has been always a favorite with the Scots, and so great is their confidence in that weapon, that we are informed of instances in which Regiments, armed with musquets and bayonets, have thrown aside their fire-arms after the first discharge, and attacked the enemy with their swords. Even to this day, such is their esteem for the Claymore, with which their ancestors carved out the road to fame, that on the late Anniversary of the Highland Society, the chiefs wore the distinguishing weapon of their fathers; and the noble Marquis of Huntley displayed to the admiration of the company the broadsword that was wore by his ancestors in the year 1702.

The manly and athletic exercise of the Highland Broad Sword still prevails among many of the most respectable of our northern countrymen; and to this laudable practice may be fairly attributed the vigour and dexterity with which they wield a weapon, whose close basket hilt would so far incommode the wrist as to render it almost useless in the hands of persons less experienced.

It is not within the scope of my present undertaking to enter into the various arguments advanced by the advocates for the different systems of the small sword and broad sword. I shall content myself with remarking, that from my own observation, and the opinion of most amateurs, the small sword is allowed to possess some advantages in single combat; but that a knowledge of the cuts and parades of the broad sword is indispensably necessary in the tumultuous presence of military and naval contests; and that a combination of the two systems into what is termed the spadroon, or cut and thrust play, is most generally useful.

I must admit, however, the validity of one great objection to this combination, viz. that pupils are apt to commence their broad sword play too early, and to acquire a scrambling habit, instead of the elegant positions of the small sword, and that having been once allowed to indulge in the wide and circuitous motions of the broad-sword, it becomes difficult to inculcate the more refined system of Fencing. To this the reply is obvious: the art of the small sword should be first acquired by all who wish to attain elegance and excellence, in the two sciences. Yet let me not be understood as carrying this assertion too far: there are many situations in the army and navy where the time and attention requisite for such attainments cannot be afforded; and it has been often observed with surprise, that no course of instruction was established throughout the army for enabling the officers, and serjeants, in the service, to have at least a general idea of the weapon worn by them, of which, though it might be conceived, there would seldom be occasion to make use, still there appeared every just reason for their having sufficient knowledge to take advantage of it, when requisite.

Under these impressions, the Infantry Sword or Naval Cutlas Exercise has been recently formed by my son, H. Angelo, Jun. and though novelty was scarcely to be expected in a science so long established, he has however introduced a mode of action in the cuts and guards far better calculated than any exercise hitherto in practice, for the species and form of sabre, which it is proposed to introduce into the regiments of infantry as the future regulation sword.

In addition to these advantages, the mode of drill in which he has arranged the course of instruction, tends very materially to improve the setting up of the men in every point, so essential to the appearance of the soldier.

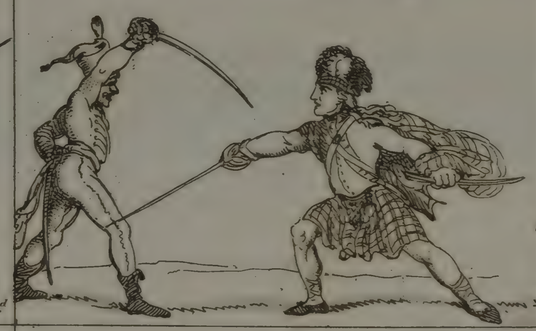
This consists in the "Preparatory Movements and Positions," a mode entirely new in the usual instructions, giving a firmness of position, as well as pliability through the whole body and limbs, which is so absolutely requisite, and affording a greater facility afterwards in acquiring the use of the sword, and applying it with proper efficacy.

Such benefit has been found to arise from this portion of the instructions, that several corps are adopting it for their recruits, and adding it to the regular drill of their regiments; nor has it proved less beneficial to the cavalry, who have partially applied it to their own use.

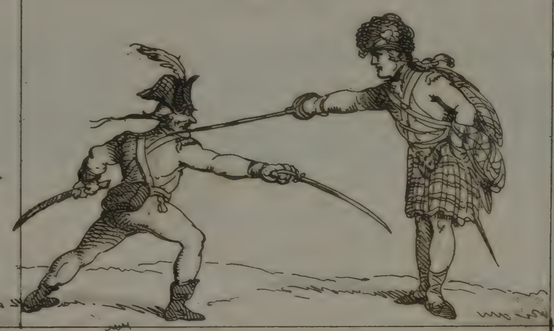
In carrying on the instructions, the object has been to give them in form of a drill, so that several men might be instructed at the same time, in which every thing is learned in the ranks, as individually with a master; first by single files, and afterwards in putting it into practice by double files, so as to give, in a system

Nº. 1.

Outside G.d



The Consequence of not shifting the Leg.



The Advantage of shifting the Leg

Nº. 2.

Inside G.d

Nº. 3.

St. George's G.d

Lefson 1.

Cut at Antagonists Head.
Guard your own.
Cut at A.r Leg.
Guard your Head.

2.

Cut at A.r H.d
G.d your own.
Feint at A.r Leg.
G.d your H.d
Cut at A.r Leg.
G.d your H.d

3.

The same as the second, after which cut at A.r Ribs.

4.

Cut at A.r H.d
G.d your own.
Cut at A.r Leg.
Shift your own.
Cut at A.r H.d
G.d your own.

5.

Disengage from an outside Guard and drop your point falling square to the right.
A.t cuts at your Face
Receive him upon an inside Guard, and Cut at his thigh.
G.d your H.d
Cut at A.r H.d

6.

Being upon an inside G.d feint for the out side of A.r arm & cut at his wrist (inside)
A.t answers the feint by coming to an outside G.d & parrys by the half circle.
Being upon an outside G.d feint for the face & cut at A.r Ribs.
A.t answers the feint by coming to an inside G.d & parrys with the outside half hanger.

THE GUARDS,
of the
HIGHLAND BROADSWORD
as taught at
Mr H. ANGELO'S ACADEMY,
on the Ancient Scottish Principles.
Introduced by Mr Taylor,
Broadsword Master
to the L.t Horse Volunteers
of
LONDON & WESTMINSTER.

Observations on the Guards

Nº1.
The outside G.d parrys the Face, right shoulder & Arm, (outside)

2.
The inside G.d parrys the Face, Breast, and Arm, inside.

3.
The St. George's G.d parrys the H.d

4.
The Hanging G.d covers more part of the Body than any of the others.

5.
The outside half hanger G.d the Ribs.

6.
The inside half hanger G.d the Belly.

7.
The Medium G.d the centre of all the others.

8.
The Half circle G.d the wrist inside.

All Cuts below the waistband of the Breeches are avoided by shifting the Right Leg behind the Left.

7.

Cut at A.r H.d
G.d your own.
Cut at A.r arm outside.
G.d your H.d
Cut at A.r H.d
G.d your arm outside.
Cut at A.r H.d
G.d your own.
Cut at A.r Ribs.
G.d your H.d
Cut at A.r H.d
G.d your Ribs.

8.

Being upon an outside G.d feint for the face and cut at A.r arm outside.
A.t answers the feint by coming to an inside G.d and parrys with an outside G.d then cuts at your H.d
G.d your H.d
Cut at A.r H.d
G.d your own.

9.

Being upon an outside G.d feint for the face & cut at A.r arm outside
A.t G.d himself & cuts at your H.d
Cut at A.r wrist inside
A.t parrys with the half circle G.d and cuts at your H.d
G.d your H.d
Cut at A.r H.d
G.d your own.

10.

Cut at A.r H.d
G.d your face.
Cut at A.r arm outside.
G.d your Belly.
Cut at A.r Breast.
G.d your H.d
Cut at A.r Face.
G.d your arm outside
Cut at A.r Belly.
G.d your Breast.

Nº 4.

Hanging G.d

Nº 6.

Inside Half Hanger.

Nº 8.

Half Circle

Nº 5.

Outside Half Hanger.

Nº 7.

Medium G.d

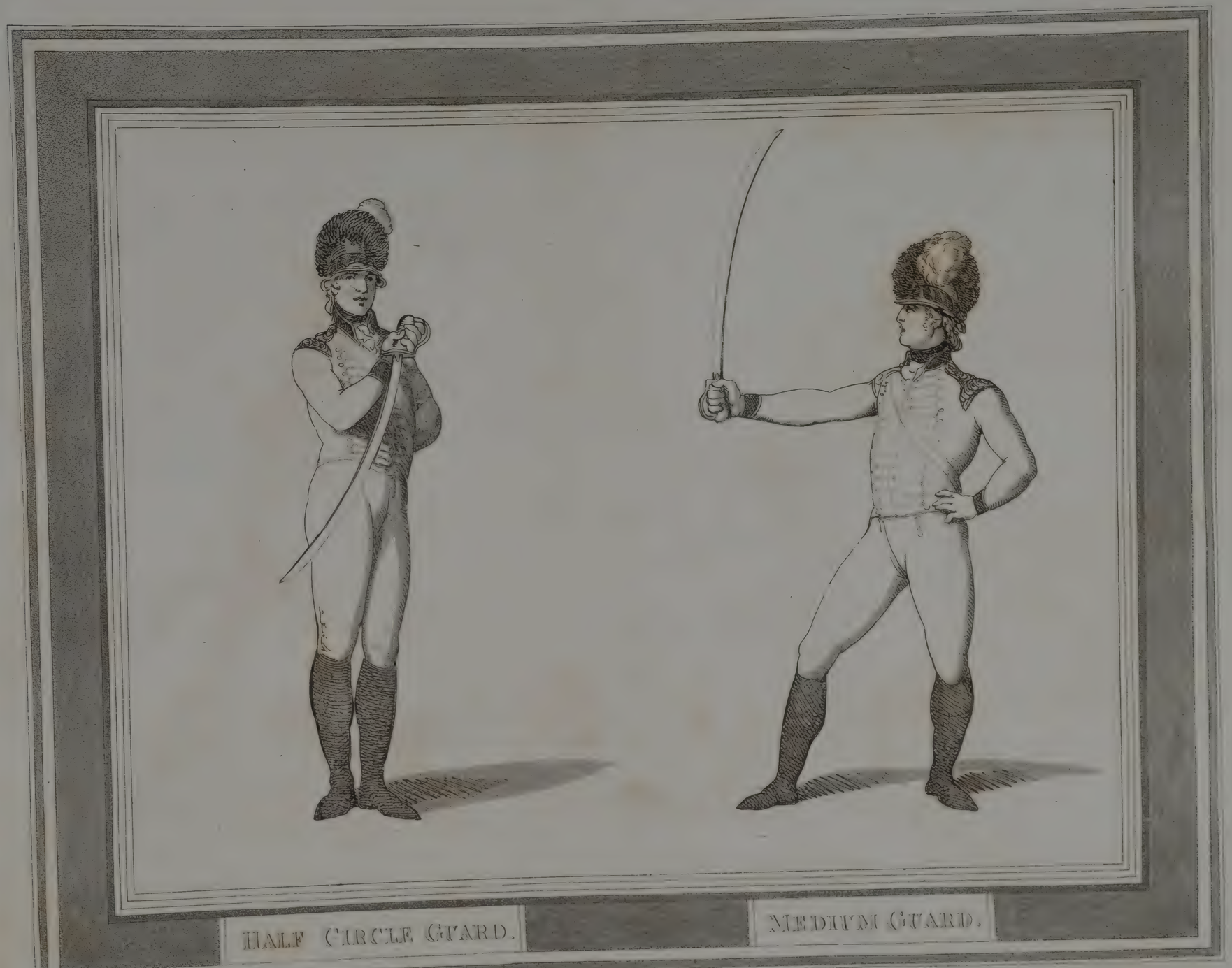
Publish'd as the Act directs, Jan.y 20.th 1799, by Mr Angelo, Nº 10, Boulton Row, Berkeley Square.

Design'd & Etch'd by T. Rowlandson

OUTSIDE GUARD. ST.r GEORGES GUARD. INSIDE GUARD.

OUTSIDE HALF HANGER. | HANGING GUARD. | INSIDE HALF HANGER.

Publish'd Sept.r 1 1798. by H. Angelo, Carzon Street May fair.



HALF CIRCLE GUARD.

MEDIUM GUARD.

Published Septr. 1796 by H. Angelo Corner Street May Fair.

The Consequence of not shifting the LEG.

Published Sept.r 1. 1798 by H. Angelo. N.o 91. Curzon Street. May-Fair.

The Advantage of Shifting the LEG.

Published as the Act directs by H. Angelo, Carlton House Terrace, Pall Mall, September 1st 1798.

Painted by M. Peters.

Engraved by W. Ward.

MONSIEUR DE ST. GEORGE.

From an Original Picture at Mrs. Hs. Angelos Academy

Dans les armes jamais on ne vit son Egal;
Musicien charmant, Compositeur habile,
A la paige au Patin, a la Chasse, de Cheval,
tout s'accorde enfin pour lui former [illegible]
et donne tous il découvre un Modele Original.

Et joindre a ses talens autant de vertus
Est le rare plus illustre de la Fable et Français;
C'est que son bon Esprit Exempt de jalousie,
Ne trouve le Bonheur en cette Courte vie
que dans les vrais amis que son cœur sait choisir.

London, published [illegible] by Boydell & Co. Cheapside [illegible]

To this Memoir, I have only a few remarks to make as to what I personally knew of that extraordinary character, as also, the particulars of my acquaintance with him.

While I was in Paris, under the tuition of Mons. Mottet and Mons. Donardieu, I often went to fence with St. George; my introduction arose from his being well known to my father, who occasionally corresponded with him for the purpose of directing his attention to my improvement. In the summer of the year 1787, on returning to my residence in St. Alban's Street, I was surprised by the appearance of lights and a crowd of people entering Mr. Rheda's Fencing Academy; on enquiry, I was informed, that Chev. St. George had arrived in England, and was about to exhibit his great talents at that place. I immediately went in, and renewed my acquaintance with him; and as it is customary for fencing masters of celebrity to engage with each other at such meetings, I proposed myself, and was accepted as the first professor who engaged with him in this Country. It may not be unworthy of remark, that from his being much taller, and consequently possessing a greater length of lunge, I found that I could not depend upon my attacks with sufficient confidence, unless I closed with him; the consequence was, upon my adopting that measure, the hit which I gave was so "palbable," that it threw open his wainscot, which so enraged him, that in his fury, I received a blow from the *pummel* of the foil on my chin, the mark of which I still retain as a *souvenier* of having engaged with the first fencer in Europe! It may be remarked of that celebrated man, that although he might be considered as a lion with a foil in his hand, yet the contest over, he was as docile as a lamb; for soon after the above engagement, when seated to rest himself, he said to me, "*Mon cher ami, donnez moi votre main, nous tirons toutes les jours ensemble.*"

A few days after,* there was a meeting appointed at Carlton House of the French nobility then resident in this Country (among whom was the Duc de Fitzjames) together with all the celebrated Fencing masters of the time, which were at that period considerable, the French revolution occuring, occasioned their return. The Prince of Wales was much gratified at the performance, and smiled at the violent noises of St. George during his attacks, which resembled more the roaring of a bull than sounds emanating from a human being!

In two years after, he returned again to this Country, which happening in the month of August, the usual period of my vacation, I followed him to Brighton where he resided at that time, and took up my abode in the same house, by which means, I had the opportunity of practising with him every morning, as also with M. Sainville, an excellent fencer, who now resides in this country; he is a gentleman whose talents are of the highest order, but he has for some time declined teaching.

It may be worthy of notice, that at the time the Opera House was consumed by fire, I held a room in that edifice, for the practice of Fencing; in this room were hung a portrait of St. George, his foil, glove and jacket, (which were presented to me by him, on his leaving this Country.) The painting, foil, and glove I preserved; but on returning to obtain the jacket, the mob had rushed in and plundered the room of that article and whatever else it contained. The portrait, painted by Mather Brown, is still in my possession, and from which the portrait was engraved that accompanies this work.

* *Extract from the Morning Herald, April* 9, 1787.——On Monday, a grand assault was made at Carlton House, before the Prince of Wales, the Duc de Lauzane, Mad. D'Eon, and a few of his Highness's select friends. The principal Competitors were Mons. *St. George*, Mons. *Fabian*, Mons. *Moge*, and Mr. *H. Angelo*.

The assault between Mons. St. George and Mons. Fabian had every claim to admiration. The quickness of the first mentioned gentlemen was incredible; the masters present testified the highest praise at this requisite of the art; and readily acknowledged his merit in point of strength and neatness. To the praise of Mons. Fabian, we must also add, that he discovered very considerable skill.

The second assault was between Mr. Henry Angelo and Mons. Mogé, who stands next to Mons. St. George among the amateurs of Paris. The attacks of Mr. Angelo were distinguished for their quickness and dexterity; and Mons. Mogé defended himself with great judgment.

The Prince did Mons. St. George the honor to thrust with him in *carte* and *tierce*, and astonished every beholder with his amazing grace; whenever his Highness put himself on his guard, his attitudes were highly elegant and easy.

From the sanction of the Prince to this polite exercise, many of our young nobility have begun to apply with uncommon attention to the practice of defence.

The following masters were also present, and had the honor to thrust *carte* and *tierce* before the Prince. Mr. Angelo, sen. Mr. Reda, Mr. Mollard.

The Prince avowed himself highly diverted with the various encounters, which continued between the different parties from two o'clock till a little past four.

LIFE OF THE CHEV. ST. GEORGE.

THE Chevalier de St. George was born at Guadaloupe. He was the Son of M. de Boulogne, a rich planter in the Colony, and who became the more fond of him, as he was the result of an illicit connexion, a circumstance, by no means, uncommon in the West Indies. His mother was a negress, and was known under the name of the handsome Nanon, she was justly considered as one of the finest women, that Africa had ever sent to the plantations; the Chevalier de St George united in his own person, the grace and the features of his mother, with the strength and firmness of M. de Boulogne. The youth's vigour was highly pleasing to the father, who frequently laughed and said, he thought to have produced a man, but that in fact he had produced a sparrow. This sparrow, however, grew into an eagle. No man ever united so much suppleness to so much strength. He excelled in all the bodily exercises in which he engaged, an excellent swimmer and skaiter, he has been frequently known to swim over the Seine with one arm, and to surpass others by his agility upon it's surface in the winter—he was a skilful horseman, and a remarkable shot—he rarely missed his aim, when his pistol was once before the mark—his talents in musick unfolded themselves rapidly: but the art in which he surpassed all his cotemporaries and predecessors, was Fencing; no professor or amateur ever shewed so much accuracy, such strength, such length of lunge, and such quickness, his attacks were a perpetual series of hits—his parade was so close that it was in vain to attempt to touch him—in short he was all nerve. St. George had not attained his 21st year, when his father proposed him to go to Rouen, and to fence with M. Picard, a Fencing Master of that place, with a promise, that if he beat him, he should have on his return, a little horse and a pretty cabriolet; like Cæsar he came, saw, and conquered, and St. George had his cabriolet. This Picard had been formerly in the army, and harangued very foolishly against the necessity of science, St. George, whom he called the Mulatto of Laboissiere, would, he publicly asserted, soon give way to him—but he was mistaken, for Laboissiere's pupil beat him with ease.

M. de Boulogne survived but a short time, this first triumph of his son, he left him an annuity of 7 or 8000 francs, and an adequate pension to his handsome Nanon, whom he brought to Paris. The remainder of his immense fortune went to a daughter of his by a Creole woman: but the various talents of St. George were like a mine of gold. He might have amassed considerable wealth, if he had united prudence to his other qualities. He was very liberal in money matters, and indulged freely in all the pleasures which then made Paris such a delightful residence: he mixed in every circle, and yet seemed to neglect nothing. His concertos, symphonies, quartettos and some comic operas are the best proofs of his extraordinary progress in musick. Though he was very young, he was at the head of the concert of Amateurs: he conducted the orchestras of Madame de Montesson, and the Marquis de Montalembert.

In 1779, he was received as an inmate into the House of the Duke of Orleans, and held the rank of Lieutenant de Chasses de Pinci—he lost this place at the Duke's death—this post of honor and of profit was obtained by St. George through no mean intrigue, no underhand proceedings. The loss was serious to him, and he felt it, and he was induced again to apply himself to his favorite art. He came to London, and had the honor of Fencing before His R. H. the Regent with Fabian, a celebrated professor at Paris, and of thrusting Carte and Tierce with Mad. de Chevalier d'Eon. He returned to this Country in 1789, and was again received by His R. Highness at Brighton, and went to London, under an idea of establishing himself in this Country, but his plans were so badly laid, that he was altogether unsuccessful.

On his return to France, it was with difficulty that he could avoid uniting in that astonishing impulse, which then animated 26 millions of people. He went with the torrent, and was soon elevated by the prevailing party to a very high rank in the revolutionary Army. He was presented with the colonelcy of a regiment of Hussars, and in this character served under General Dumourier in Brabant—but St. George, who was perfectly ignorant of the details of a military life, became a victim of the intrigues and arts of individuals. His regiment charged, and notwithstanding its bravery was overpowered by the number and discipline of their opponents. He was defeated, and his first steps in the career of glory, were the aera of his downfall. He never after held up his head.

The Chevalier de St. George died at Paris in 1810 or 1811, regreted by his friends, and by the few who know how to feel for and to excuse the imperfections of humanity—qualities from which none of us can hope to be exempt.